

Today

German Discipline.
War's Greatest Force.
Understand It Well.
But Without Discouragement.

There is as much professionalism in the fighting of war as in prizefighting. The following statements by an American general, West Point graduate, help to understand the task that Germany puts before this country and the allies.

The Germans alone know about this kind of war and have prepared for it.

West Point neither taught nor knew anything like it except for observation and recent study. It is as new to the veteran American or English officer as to the nineteen-year-old recruits.

This modern fighting is a matter of discipline and professionalism—"discipline" that overcomes excitement, ignores wounds, endures everything, obeying orders.

To understand what this war means you must know that a Prussian officer can rely on his men as though they were so many posts of steel automatically moving or standing, as he commands.

People ask how soon after they are enlisted can they be made ready for this kind of fighting. They are surprised to hear that three months' preparation or six months' preparation is little better than nothing and guarantees nothing.

What are three or six months of discipline in training compared with the German soldier trained and disciplined from the cradle?

Newspaper dispatches talk about throwing in reserves, but the truth is that reserves lacking the discipline of years cannot stand.

In the noise of bursting shells, in the intense excitement of the rush the officer cannot be sure that his men, "ALL, ABSOLUTELY OBEY," compared with the Germans, will stand, or see or obey signals, or know what they are doing.

It is not a question of courage, but of discipline, that absolutely conquers nerves.

The German soldier, an automaton of discipline, stays where you put him or goes where you want him to go, and after a bullet has struck him he still looks for his signal, and obeys it exactly as though he had not been hit.

Not only the German soldier in the field but the whole German nation, the public, fathers and mothers, men in public life, have all alike been trained and disciplined from their childhood. The German nation works now in one direction, like one single Prussian soldier going forward in a bayonet charge. Germany does not discuss or give orders—she obeys.

Here in America you have all kinds of men, from Mr. Roosevelt down, telling the President what he must do and how the war must be won. You have women, and prohibitionists, and clergymen and various societies giving orders to the head of the nation.

You have the people's representatives in Congress criticizing and attacking everything, especially the Commander-in-Chief. NATIONAL DISCIPLINE, like individual discipline, is not known.

Germany is fighting with complete reliance on every citizen at home, on every organization, every inhabitant within that iron ring of trenches and steel.

Germany is working with absolutely safe reliance upon every disciplined man fighting in the field.

It is only necessary to give the order, and it is obeyed.

The German at home accepts starvation or semi-starvation or sixteen working hours a day without a murmur—and here you must promise your men that they will work only eight hours on national defense work, and get double pay if they ask it.

But, most important of all, you must remember that Germans in the trenches are out of the trenches, waiting for the commander, rushing across the bloody fields with shells exploding around them, are so thoroughly disciplined that nothing checks them, confuses, or bewilders them.

To throw so-called "reserves," absolutely green men, against such forces is almost murder; yet that is what the allies must do, and have done, and are doing.

So much for the view of an experienced American general familiar with the war's problems. You know the difference between a professional and an amateur prizefighter. A professional, inferior in character, morals, or even physique, has a great advantage over the amateur. When he is knocked down he distinctly hears the referee counting, knows enough to rest while he may, and get up as the referee counts nine.

The professional keeps his head in "the clinches," knows when and where he should strike in the break away. Two men being physically and mentally equal, one a professional and one an amateur, the professional has at least three hundred per cent the advantage.

Germany, the German people, the German army, the German common soldiers are all "professional fighters."

Every man has been disciplined from childhood and trained as a fighter from his young manhood. Everyone has been taught that the worst crime is disobedience.

The trained professional German (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

FIERCE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

WEATHER:

Increasing cloudiness; probably rain late tonight and tomorrow. Cooler tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m. 59 degrees; average on April 1 for last 30 years 45 degrees.

NUMBER 10,485.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

PRESIDENT ORDERS MEN AND MUNITIONS RUSHED ACROSS

DISTRICT STREET CAR LINES TO BE OPERATED AS A UNIT

The first concrete step toward unification and single management of the rival street railway companies of Washington was taken today with the announcement that the management of both roads would confer on plans for the operation of the two lines as one unit.

Action has been taken by the directors of both companies, and a joint committee appointed to work out a plan of single control and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

STEPPING STONES



LATEST WAR BULLETINS

U. S. TO BUILD 105-MILE GUN

The United States Navy Department plans to construct a long-range gun capable of carrying 105 miles. It will be developed along the so-called sub-caliber plan.

It was learned from a high source this afternoon that Secretary Daniels had issued orders to navy ordnance officers to begin the construction of such a gun immediately.

GERMANS HOLD CITY OF MOREUIL

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 1.—War planes report the Germans occupying Moreuil, on the right bank of the Avre. This town has changed hands several times in the last four days.

ALLIES HOLD AIR SUPREMACY

PARIS, April 1.—The allies hold the supremacy of the air, and the heavily massed forces of German artillery are now being met on even terms by re-enforcements of Anglo-French guns.

MOVE WESTWARD IN LUCE VALLEY

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, April 1.—The Germans are reported moving westward along the Luce valley, having passed Hangard.

This is practically the only change south of the Somme, but it is important because it brings the enemy slightly nearer the Calais-Paris railway.

The Song Our Boys Are Singing as They March to the Fighting Line, See Page 2



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PERSHING NOT TO BE IMPEDED BY POLITICS IN WAR CONDUCT

Treatment of General Wood Shows Administration and Medical Board Were Wrongly Accused of Conspiracy.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
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Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is going to France before long to command troops in the field.

That is the plain meaning of the announcement that he has passed the physical test required for officers in the American expeditionary forces. The treatment accorded General Wood is the best evidence yet offered that the present Administration has not mixed and does not intend to mix politics and military efficiency. For whatever habits of political intrigue may have been indirectly practiced by General Wood in the past, his soldierly qualities and driving power are to be recognized.

Insidious Attack.

Incidentally the manufactured controversy over General Wood is a splendid example of the insidious attacks that are being made upon President Wilson. For many days prior to the summoning of General Wood for physical examination there have been carefully spread "rumors" and stories to the effect that the Administration intended to shelve the famous soldier.

The broad inference was that the President would send a tip off to the medical board to disqualify General Wood. Not only was this a reflection on the character of the President, but on the integrity of the medical officers who were to examine General Wood, among them men of the reputation and standing of Dr. Mayo, of Minnesota.

The suggestion conveyed was that the President and the medical board would enter into a conspiracy to sidetrack General Wood.

Case of General Scott.

If the Administration were to consider its likes and dislikes Maj. Gen. Hugh Scott never would have been disqualified. He is the personal friend of the President, and Secretary Baker has for him the highest affection. So has General Pershing and everybody else. The entire War Department hoped General Scott could qualify, but he did not pass the test.

The necessity for physically alert men has been emphasized by General Pershing himself. If the medical boards on this side of the water will not weed them out, General Pershing will. He has already sent back many officers of high rank to do staff duty here, and has asked for younger men for active service.

So far as the Administration is concerned, it sends General Wood to France with a clean bill. His disposition is up to General Pershing entirely. Had there been any politics in the case, perhaps, General Wood would not have gone, for it is an open secret that by participating in political conferences last year, especially his presence at the famous meeting of Colonel Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Senator Lodge and others at which ways and means of defeating Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency were discussed, at a time when Mr. Wilson was General Wood's commander-in-chief, a bad impression was produced here by General Wood.

Similarly, the latter's part in having a political headquarters in New York before the Republican National (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

FIFTY-FIVE MILES FROM HIS LUNCHEON

Hindenburg—I shall be in Paris for luncheon on April 1.
Clemenceau—They shall not pass.

LONDON, April 1.—The nearest place the German line has approached Paris is at Mesnil, which is fifty-five miles from the French capital.

ONSLAUGHTS OF ENEMY BREAK AGAINST SOLID WALL OF ALLIED LINES

PARIS, April 1.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed today.

PARIS, April 1.—"North of Montdidier, especially between Montdidier and the road from Peronne to Amiens, Anglo-French forces broke up powerful German attacks," the French war office announced today.

FOE THROWN BACK IN ALBERT SECTOR

LONDON, April 1.—"A local operation in the neighborhood of Gerre (probably Serre, seven miles north of Albert), was reported yesterday morning," Field Marshal Haig announced today.

"One hundred and nine machine guns were captured. The enemy twice attacked the outskirts of Albert yesterday evening, but was completely repulsed."

"South of the Somme the enemy is persisting in attempts to advance along the valleys of the Luce and Avre, but has made little progress."

"Throughout yesterday afternoon and evening counter-attacks alternated with varying success. Fighting is expected to continue."

FOE PUSHED BACK IN FOUR PLACES

LONDON, April 1.—The allies have pushed forward at four widely separated points while holding the Germans in check elsewhere.

The most important of all allied successes was the re- (Continued on Page Two, Col. Two.)

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK IN BALTIMORE FOR THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

President Wilson will open the Liberty Loan drive in Baltimore next Saturday with an address, it was learned here today. He has abandoned any intention he may have had of addressing Congress this week, it was stated in White House circles, and will outline his views on current matters at Baltimore.

MEN IN CAMP HELD READY FOR ORDERS TO EMBARK

National Army Units Sufficiently Trained for Active Duty. Speedy Action Urged to Get More Ship Room.

America's contribution to the allied forces on the western front will be much greater than has seemed possible up to the present time.

This was learned on unquestionable authority today. President Wilson has taken a direct hand in the game, following the acceptance by the French Government of General Pershing's offer of all of the resources of the United States.

President Orders Speed. The President has issued orders to co-ordinate all efforts and get all possible men, aeroplanes and munitions to the front without delay.

He also has pressed for a speedy reply from the French and British authorities as to what percentage of supplies they can do without in order that additional shipping shall be placed at the disposal of this Government for troop movements.

Officials declared today that the result will be of great benefit to General Foch. As was explained in these dispatches on Saturday the entire armed forces of the United States are ready for transfer to the zone of fighting. All of the men in the camps throughout the country, with a very few exceptions, have had more than six months of actual training.

National Army Men Ready.

There are certain divisions of the national army which now are so far advanced in their training that they could go into action within an hour after landing on French soil. Certain of the Federalized national guard outfits also are ready and waiting the word. These men are completely equipped and will be at General Foch's disposal very soon under the plan which is being formulated by the President.

In Administration circles it was stated today that the promises made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Secretary of War Baker will not only all be kept, but that they will be greatly exceeded under the new scheme now in effect.

CANADA TO BAR U. S. GOODS.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Canada proposes to reduce imports from the United States by \$150,000,000 a year. This drastic action is planned to correct the exchange rate against Canada, now raised to the almost prohibitive point of 2 per cent for New York funds. Following a visit to Washington by Premier Borden and Acting Finance Minister MacLean, the Canadian government decided that the adverse "balance of trade" must be reduced by embargo against the importation of manufactured articles that can be fabricated in Canada.